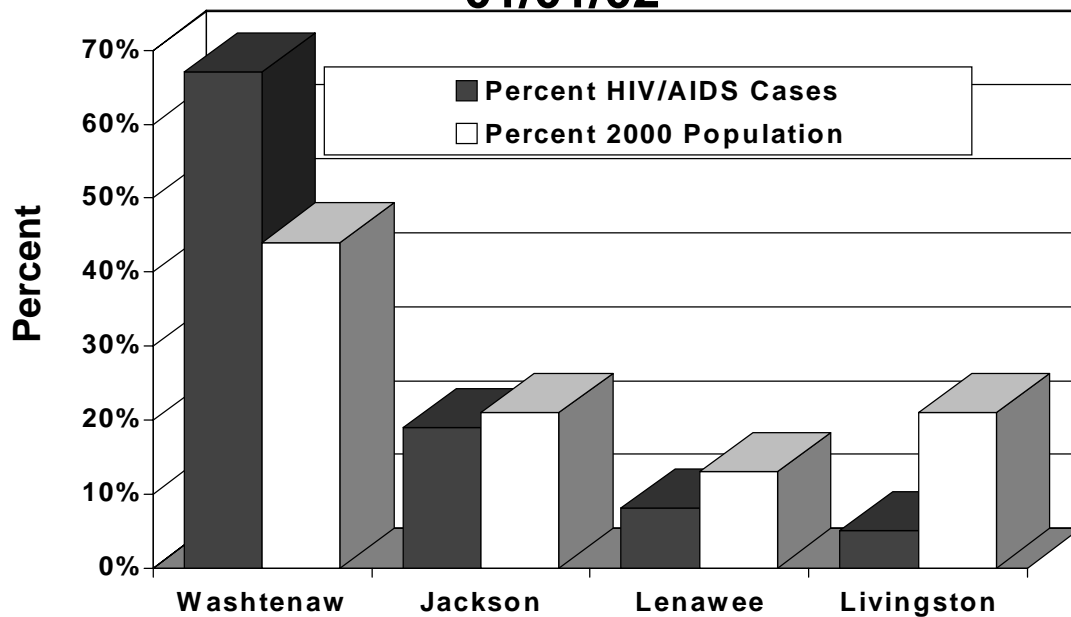




Region 2 Live HIV/AIDS Cases and Population by Local Health Department Jurisdiction, 01/01/02





2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 2

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2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 2

Summary of Epidemic for Region 2

- **How many cases?** The Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) estimates that there are 730 people living with HIV/AIDS in Region 2, of which 481 were reported as of January 1, 2002. Incidence of HIV (the number of new HIV infections) is level at around 30 new cases in the year 2000. The number of AIDS deaths dropped 68 percent between 1995 and 2000 in this region. The prevalence of HIV disease (all persons living with HIV infection or AIDS, whether diagnosed recently or years ago) is increasing because new cases are still being diagnosed and infected persons are living longer.
- **How are the cases geographically distributed?** HIV disease is distributed disproportionately in Michigan. Region 2 has fewer cases (of the 10,749 cases reported statewide) than would be expected compared with the general population that lives there. The graph on the previous page displays the distribution of reported cases by local health departments within Region 2. Sixty-seven percent of the reported cases within this region were recorded in Washtenaw County.

The 83 counties of Michigan are divided into 48 local health departments (LHDs). In the less populated areas of the state LHDs may contain more than one county, however most contain a single county. All LHDs have been labeled as either being in a HI or and LOW HIV prevalence area (refer to page 2 of the Statewide profile for methodology used). Within Region 2, Jackson County, and Washtenaw County are considered to be LHDs in HI prevalence areas, while Lenawee County and Livingston County are considered to be LHDs in LOW prevalence areas.

Recommendations: Ranking of Behavioral Groups

To assist in prioritizing prevention activities at both the statewide and the regional levels, the MDCH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Section is charged with ranking the top three primary behavioral groups at risk for HIV disease in Region 2. The guiding question used in this process has been, "In which populations can strategies prevent the most infections from occurring?" Effectively reducing transmission in populations where most of the HIV transmission is taking place will have the greatest impact upon the overall epidemic. The percentage of cases for each behavioral group was used in determining the ranked order of the following three behavioral groups: MSM, IDUs, and heterosexuals.

- **Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)*:** MSMs make up 69 percent of all HIV/AIDS cases with a known mode of transmission (287 out of 420). The MSM behavioral group continues to be the most affected behavioral group even though the number of new cases indicates a level (non-increasing, non-decreasing) trend.
- **Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)*:** Of all HIV/AIDS cases with a known mode of transmission, 22 percent are IDUs (89 out of 420). Cases among IDUs are closely linked to HIV among women and their infants and the heterosexual groups. The trend in IDU transmission also appears to be level.
- **High Risk Heterosexuals (HRH):** HRH cases constitute 15 percent of the total number of cases with a known mode of transmission (65 out of 420) and are defined as HIV-infected persons whose heterosexual sex partners are known to be 1) IDUs, 2) bisexual men and/or 3) HIV+ individuals. The trend in heterosexual transmission is level in Region 2.

**These numbers include MSM/IDU in totals and percent calculations.*

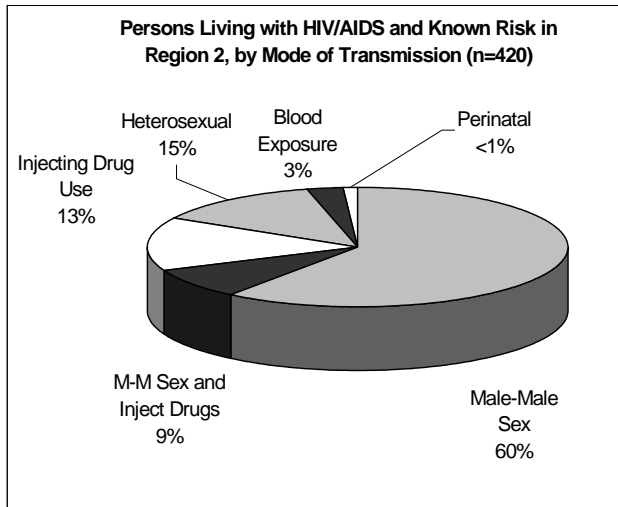


2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 2

Distribution of HIV/AIDS (Living) Cases by Mode of Transmission

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System

Surveillance methods cannot distinguish the specific transmission route in individuals who have engaged in more than one transmission behavior. Surveillance is only able to determine the most likely mode. However, if information on the multiple risk of men who have sex with men (MSM) and injecting drug use (IDU) is available from a case report form, both risks are reported together.



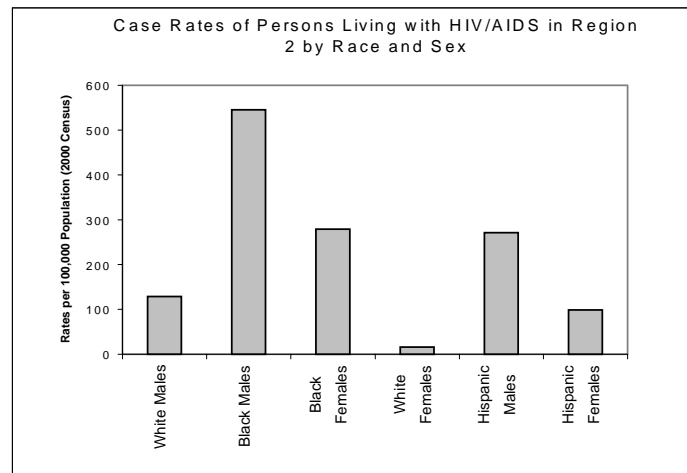
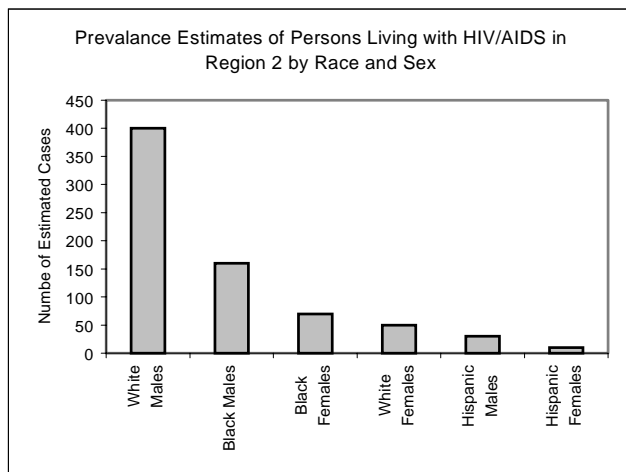
The pie chart indicates the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in Region 2 by mode of transmission for the 420 cases for which the risk was identifiable.

- This chart demonstrates that over two-thirds (69 percent) of the people living with HIV/AIDS with a known mode of transmission are MSM, including 9 percent who also injected drugs.
- Almost a quarter (22 percent) are injecting drug users, including 9 percent who are also MSM. Forty percent of non-MSM IDUs also have high risk heterosexual sex partners. (Table 1, page 11.)
- Finally, 15 percent of the total had high risk heterosexual sex partners as their only mode of transmission.

Distribution of Estimated HIV/AIDS Cases by Race

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System

These bar graphs show the impact of this epidemic on six race and sex groups.



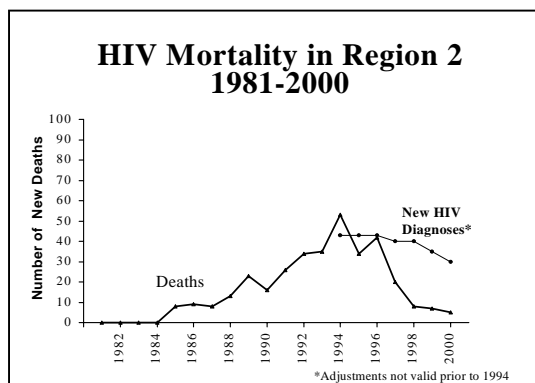
- Black males have the highest rate per 100,000 population (545) and the second highest estimated number (160) of HIV/AIDS cases. This high rate means the impact of the epidemic is greatest on this demographic group.
- Black females have the second highest rate (279) and the third highest estimated number (70) of cases of HIV/AIDS.
- Hispanic males have the third highest rate (271) and the fifth highest estimated number (30) of cases. This means that the impact of this epidemic is high on a relatively small demographic group.
- White males have the fourth highest rate (129) and the highest estimated number (400) of cases.
- Hispanic females have the fifth highest rate (99) and the lowest estimated number (10) of cases.
- White females have the lowest rate (16) and the fourth highest estimated number (50) of HIV/AIDS cases.



2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 2

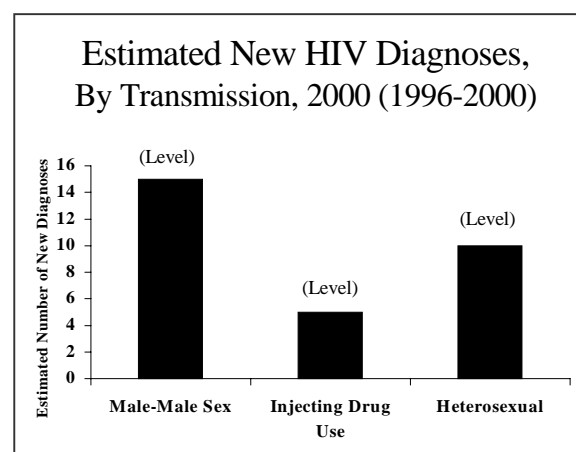
Trends in HIV/AIDS Data

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)



- New HIV diagnoses (HIV incidence) and deaths are statistically level.* HIV incidence and HIV related deaths are shown in the graph to the left. The overall decrease in deaths is likely due to the more effective treatments introduced in 1996 that delay or prevent the onset of AIDS in HIV-infected persons. MDCH estimates that about 30 persons were newly infected in the year 2000 in Region 2.

- Transmission of HIV 1996-2000:* The estimated number of new diagnoses among men who have sex with men are stable at 15 persons in 2000. The proportion of persons infected heterosexually is level at 10 and IDU is level at 5 new infections in 2000. New infections among MSM who also inject drugs are not included in this graph. There were fewer than 10 persons diagnosed each year who acquired infection from blood products received before 1985, and fewer than 10 infants infected at birth each year.



Number of People Accessing Services vs. Reported Cases

Data from Uniform Reporting System (URS) & HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Comparing Services with Cases		
Group	Services	Cases
Males	74%	81%
Females	26%	19%
Whites	56%	62%
Blacks	35%	32%
Hispanics	6%	5%
Other minorities	1%	0%
Unknown Race	1%	1%
White Males	48%	54%
Black Males	19%	22%
Hispanic Males	4%	4%
Other minority males	2%	0%
Unknown race males	1%	1%
White Females	7%	7%
Black Females	16%	10%
Hispanic Females	2%	2%
Other minority females	0%	0%
Unknown race females	0%	0%
0-12 years*	2%	1%
13-19 years*	1%	1%
20-24 years*	2%	4%
25-44 years*	62%	68%
45+ years*	34%	26%
Total HIV Infected	190	481

The Uniform Reporting System collects data on services that are provided to clients, including case-management, physician referrals, and assistance with housing and transportation needs. These services are funded through the Ryan White CARE Act and related sources (RWCA).

In 2001, 190 HIV-infected persons were reported receiving Ryan White Services in Region 2. Since it is likely that most of these individuals receiving services are reported cases, when comparing their number to that of the total number of reported cases (481), it is apparent that not all persons reported are receiving RWCA-funded services.

**Years within this table refer to current age, not age at diagnosis.*



2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 2

Ranked Behavioral Group: MSM

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases:

Men who have sex with men (MSM) are the number one ranked behavioral group in Region 2. MSM remain the single largest behavioral group affected by this epidemic and account for over half of all reported infected persons with a known risk. MDCH estimates that there are approximately 430 MSM living with HIV disease in Region 2. This includes 50 HIV-infected men whose risk is a combination of having sex with other men and injecting drugs.

Race/Ethnicity:

Having sex with other men infected most males in Region 2. This is true for black, white and Hispanic men. In reviewing reported cases for MSM and MSM/IDU (total cases equaling 287), white males (217) account for three-quarters (76 percent) while black males (56) comprise approximately 20 percent of men in this combined category.

Age: Eighty-six percent of all living cases that reported male-male sex are between the ages of 25-49. MSM is the predominant mode of transmission for males aged 20 and up.

Geographic Distribution:

Just 5 percent of HIV-infected MSM statewide reside in Region 2. MSMs are over two-thirds (68 percent) of cases with a known risk within both high and low prevalence areas.

Trends and Conclusions:

MDCH estimates that there were about 15 new HIV infections in the year 2000 among men who have sex with men. This number was level from 1996-2000 in Region 2.

Men who have sex with men will continue to be the largest behavioral group affected by the HIV epidemic.

The data also suggest that prevention activities among teenagers and young adults should be geared towards males having sex with other males. These activities should recognize that adolescents at highest risk are those males whose sex partners are older. Older men are more likely to be HIV-infected than are younger males.

Region 2 should observe carefully to determine if the statewide trend of level number of cases among white and black MSM is occurring locally, especially in high prevalence areas.



2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 2

Ranked Behavioral Group: IDU

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases:

Injecting drug users (IDUs) are the number two ranked behavioral group in Region 2 and account for 22 percent of reported infected persons with a known risk. MDCH estimates there are approximately 130 IDUs living with HIV in Region 2. This estimate includes 50 HIV-infected men whose risk is a combination of having sex with other men and injecting drugs.

When considering the effect of IDU on the HIV/AIDS epidemic, it is important to note that this group is additionally linked to heterosexuals, infants, and MSM. Over one-third (40 percent) of the reported cases among non-MSM IDUs also had high risk heterosexual sex partners. Additionally, of the 65 cases with reported heterosexual risk, 15 individuals (23 percent) also reported having IDU as partners.

When these linked populations are considered, IDU-related transmission accounts for 25 percent (104 cases) of people reported with HIV disease and having a known risk in Region 2. This is similar to the nationwide picture.

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

Of the 89 IDU HIV/AIDS cases, 33 are black men (37 percent), 10 are black women (11 percent), 38 are white men (43 percent), 7 are white women (8 percent), and less than five are Hispanic males (<5 percent). In total, 48 percent (43 cases) of the cases occur in black IDU.

More than three-quarters of the cases are men (81 percent), while women constitute the remaining 19 percent. Among the 17 women whose HIV infection has been attributed to IDU, 35 percent report high-risk heterosexual sex partners.

Age:

Among men with a known risk in each age group over 20 years, IDU is the second most common mode of transmission. Thirty-nine percent of IDU cases are among males in their thirties (63 percent of these were MSM/IDU).

Geographic Distribution:

Eighty-eight percent of IDU cases were reported in the higher prevalence areas of the region. Within high prevalence counties, just under a quarter of cases with a known risk (21 percent*) are IDU, while in the lower prevalence counties 20 percent* of persons living with HIV/AIDS are IDU. However, there are fewer than 15 cases of IDU in lower prevalence counties. (* These percentages include IDU males who are also MSM).

Trends and Conclusions:

The number of new HIV diagnoses among IDUs (including MSM/IDU) has remained level between 1996 and 2000, at approximately 5 new HIV infections in the year 2000. Some of these persons also have heterosexual exposures, since IDUs are more likely to have IDU sex partners than are persons who do not inject drugs. In addition, the impact of this transmission group on non-IDUs is important to recognize. Decreasing HIV among IDUs will decrease the number of cases attributed to heterosexual transmission as well as to their infants via perinatal transmission.



2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 2

Ranked Behavioral Group/Discussion: Heterosexuals

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases:

Heterosexual transmission is the number three-ranked behavioral group in Region 2. Heterosexual sex accounts for 15 percent of reported infected persons with a known risk. MDCH estimates that 100 persons living with HIV disease in Region 2 were infected with HIV through heterosexual sex. Transmission is classified as heterosexual when one or more heterosexual sex partners are known to be IDU, bisexual men or known to be HIV-infected (these are referred to as high risk heterosexual partners).

There are an estimated 30 infected persons who are classified as IDUs but who also had one or more heterosexual sex partner(s) who engaged in high risk behaviors (i.e., IDU, bisexual). These persons may have been exposed to HIV heterosexually or through sharing injecting equipment. These dual risk IDU/heterosexual cases comprise 5 percent of all reported HIV/AIDS cases with a known risk and are 71 percent men and 29 percent women within Region 2.

There are no seroprevalence surveys in this region to measure the HIV positive rate of higher risk heterosexuals attending STD clinics. However rates here are likely lower than those at the Detroit STD clinics.

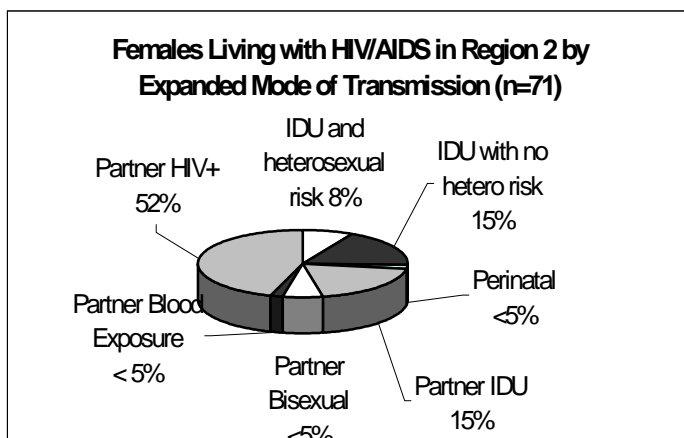
Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

Among females reported with a known risk for HIV/AIDS, almost three-quarters (72 percent) were infected heterosexually. Additionally, among women with a known risk, 8 percent are IDUs who also had high risk heterosexual sex partners. These data underscore the point that these two modes of transmission are closely intertwined for women.

Among the 65 men and women living with HIV/AIDS and infected heterosexually, 23 percent reported their heterosexual partner as injecting drug users, 5 percent as bisexual men (this applies to women only) and no persons infected through blood products. Almost three-quarters (72 percent) reported their partner(s) as HIV-infected without reporting the partner(s) mode of transmission.

While women account for 19 percent of HIV/AIDS cases in Region 2 they have consistently accounted for over three-quarters of heterosexually acquired infections -- currently 78 percent.

Nearly three-quarters of black women were infected heterosexually (72 percent). Of white women, over two-thirds were infected through heterosexual sex (67 percent).



Over half of the heterosexual cases of HIV/AIDS are black. The percent of men infected heterosexually is low--4 percent of cases among men of all races with a known risk.

The definition for heterosexual transmission for females includes sub-categories to help better describe risk to women. To be reported as a heterosexual transmission case, a female must have a male partner who is: 1) HIV+, 2) HIV+ due to blood exposure, 3) bisexual, and/or 4) an IDU. Heterosexual and IDU modes of transmission and associated sub-categories for infected women with known risk are shown in the pie chart here.



2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 2

Ranked Behavioral Group: Heterosexuals (Continued)

Age:

For women between the ages of 25 and 49, heterosexual transmission is the predominant mode. (Most other age groups have <5 cases.)

Geographic Distribution:

Eighty-eight percent of the 65 cases in Region 2 attributed to heterosexual activity were reported in high prevalence counties. Of all the cases within high prevalence counties in Region 2, heterosexual transmission constitutes 16 percent. Within low prevalence counties, heterosexual transmission constitutes 15 percent of the cases, although this percent reflects <10 actual cases.

Trends and Conclusions:

Heterosexual transmission within Region 2 is level. MDCH estimates that the annual number of new HIV diagnoses attributable to heterosexual transmission was approximately 10 in the year 2000.

The data show that although there is heterosexual transmission from women to men, it is a much smaller problem in Michigan (and the U.S.) than transmission from men to women. In light of the much lower seroprevalence rates among high risk heterosexuals compared with MSM, this mode of transmission is unlikely to surpass that of MSM. However, the overlapping risk of high risk heterosexuals with IDU makes it difficult to predict whether heterosexually acquired cases will equal or surpass, in the future, those classified as IDU.



2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 2

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases:

Although white persons comprise the majority of those living with HIV/AIDS in Region 2, there are a disproportionate number of black cases. Blacks comprise 7 percent of the Region 2 population yet make up a third (32 percent) of the cases of HIV/AIDS. MDCH estimates 240 blacks living with HIV/AIDS in Region 2. The rate of HIV infection among blacks is 441 per 100,000 population, almost six times higher than the rate among whites. MDCH estimates that as many as one out of 180 black males and one out of 360 black females may be HIV-infected.

White persons comprise over half (62 percent) of reported HIV/AIDS cases, and over three-quarters of the population. MDCH estimates 450 whites living with HIV/AIDS in Region 2. However, since these cases are spread out among a much larger population they have a lower rate of HIV infection than blacks or Hispanics (72 per 100,000 population). MDCH estimates that as many as one out of 775 white males and one out of 6,250 white females may be HIV-infected.

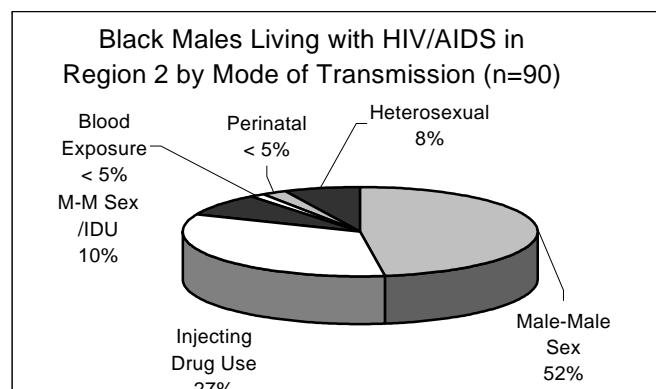
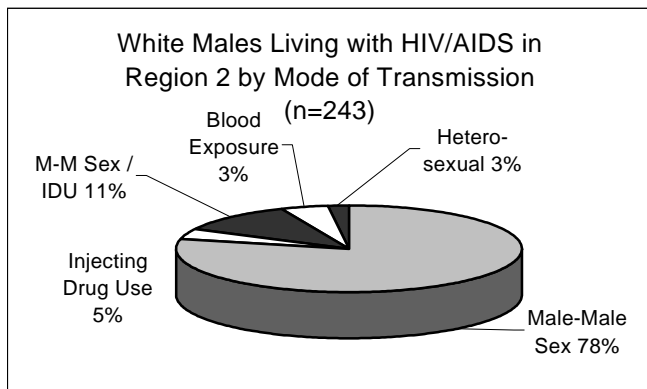
Hispanics comprise 5 percent of cases and 3 percent of the population. MDCH estimates 30 Hispanics living with HIV/AIDS in this region. However, the relatively few cases are spread out among a small population and therefore they have a rate higher than that among whites (142 per 100,000 population). MDCH estimates that as many as one out of 370 Hispanic males one out of 1,010 Hispanic females may be HIV-infected.

Most persons living with HIV/AIDS in Region 2 are male (81 percent). Although women continue to be a smaller proportion of persons living with HIV/AIDS, their proportion has increased and they currently comprise 19 percent of the infected population in this region.

Mode of Transmission:

The following pie charts display the proportion of black and white male cases by mode of transmission, among those with known transmission (refer to page 6 for female distributions).

- The majority of the 392 male HIV/AIDS cases are white (67 percent), 27 percent are black, 4 percent are Hispanic and 2 percent are other or unknown race.



- Over half of the 89 female HIV/AIDS cases are black (54 percent), 38 percent are white, 6 percent are Hispanic and 2 percent are other or unknown race. (Please refer back to page 6 for break down of female transmissions.)



2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 2

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex (Continued)

Geographic Distribution of Cases:

Ninety-eight percent of all the black cases occur in high prevalence counties. For whites, the distribution of cases is divided 82 percent and 18 percent between high and low prevalence counties respectively.

Trends and Conclusions:

Trends over time among the various race or sex groups in this region are difficult to discern due to sparse data. However similar to the state, the impact this epidemic is having on blacks is disproportionate.

The majority of female cases in this region are divided between blacks and whites 54 and 38 percent respectively.

Table 1: Distribution of HIV/AIDS Prevalence Estimates
Reported Cases, and Population within Michigan

Region 2

Prisoners and persons with unknown residence are included

January 1, 2002

Region 2 Patient Group	Estimated HIV Infection ¹	Total HIV + AIDS Reported ²		Rate per 100,000 ³	2000 Census	
		Cases	% ^a		Census	%
Male	590	392	81%	159.4	370,158	50%
White Males	400	262	54%	128.9	310,249	42%
Black Males	160	107	22%	544.5	29,387	4%
Hispanic Males	30	17	4%	271.5	11,048	1%
Asian Males	10	*	*	*	11,422	2%
American Indian Males	10	*	*	*	1,342	0%
Unknown Race Males	N/A	*	*	*	6710	N/A
Female	140	89	19%	38.1	367,000	50%
White Females	50	34	7%	16.0	312,670	42%
Black Females	70	48	10%	279.1	25,084	3%
Hispanic Females	10	5	1%	98.8	10,121	1%
Asian Females	10	*	*	*	11,226	2%
American Indian Females	10	*	*	*	1,249	0%
Unknown Race Females	N/A	*	*	*	6650	N/A
White	450	296	62%	72.2	622,919	85%
Black	240	155	32%	440.6	54,471	7%
Hispanic	30	22	5%	141.7	21,169	3%
Asian	10	*	*	*	22,648	3%
American Indian	10	*	*	*	2,591	0%
Unknown Race	N/A	6	1%	*	13360	N/A
Male-Male Sex	380	251	60%	N/A		
Injecting Drug Use	80	53	13%	N/A		
<i>IDU with heterosexual risk^b</i>	30	21	5%	N/A		
<i>IDU without heterosexual risk^b</i>	50	32	8%	N/A		
M-M Sex and Inject Drugs	50	36	9%	N/A		
Blood Exposure^b	20	11	3%	N/A		
Heterosexual^b	100	65	15%	N/A		
<i>Partner IDU</i>	20	15	4%	N/A		
<i>Partner Bisexual^b</i>	10	*	*	N/A		
<i>Partner Blood Exp</i>	10	*	*	N/A		
<i>Partner HIV+</i>	70	47	11%	N/A		
Perinatal	10	*	*	N/A		
Known Risk Total	640	420	100%	N/A		
Unknown Risk	N/A	61	13%	N/A		
0 - 4 years	10	*	*	*	48,084	7%
5 - 9 years	10	*	*	*	51,871	7%
10-12 years	10	*	*	*	31859	4%
13 -19 years	20	10	2%	25.5	78,317	11%
20 -24 years	70	44	9%	116.7	59,980	8%
25 -29 years	120	81	17%	231.6	51,809	7%
30 -34 years	160	108	22%	288.3	55,503	8%
35 -39 years	160	106	22%	261.8	61,118	8%
40 -44 years	90	57	12%	146.7	61,368	8%
45 -49 years	70	43	9%	123.5	56,668	8%
50 -54 years	30	17	4%	62.1	48,346	7%
55 -59 years	10	*	*	*	35,210	5%
60 -64 years	10	5	1%	40.3	24,814	3%
65 and over	10	*	*	*	72,211	10%
Unknown Age	N/A	*	*	N/A	0	N/A
JACKSON CO.	140	92	19%	88.4	158,422	21%
LENAWEE CO.	60	40	8%	60.7	98,890	13%
LIVINGSTON CO.	40	25	5%	25.5	156,951	21%
WASHTENAW CO.	490	324	67%	151.8	322,895	44%
Total Region 2	730	481	100%	99.0	737,158	100%

* Indicates there are fewer than five reported cases

^a Indicates percentage calculated from cases with *known risk*

^b Indicates an explanatory definition exists in attached glossary at end of Profile

¹ The minimum estimate is 10 cases.

² Total HIV+AIDS refers to the number of reported cases alive as of 1/1/02

³ Rate calculated (*Estimated HIV Infection/2000 Census*) * 100,000

Table 2: Living HIV/AIDS Cases in Michigan

Region 2

Sex and Race by Risk

January 1, 2002

Male Only Region 2	White Cases	% ^a	Black Cases	% ^a	Hispanic Cases	% ^a	Other Cases	% ^a	All Races Cases	% ^a
Male-Male Sex	190	78%	47	52%	10	83%	*	*	251	72%
Injecting Drug Use	11	5%	24	27%	*	*	*	*	36	10%
IDU w/ hetero risk ^b	*	*	12	13%	*	*	*	*	15	4%
IDU w/o hetero risk ^b	8	3%	12	13%	*	*	*	*	21	6%
M-M Sex /IDU	27	11%	9	10%	*	*	*	*	36	10%
Blood Exposure ^b	8	3%	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	3%
Perinatal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heterosexual ^b	7	3%	7	8%	*	*	*	*	14	4%
Partner IDU	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner Blood Exposure	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner HIV+	5	2%	5	6%	*	*	*	*	10	3%
Total Known Risks	243	100%	90	100%	12	100%	*	*	349	100%
Undetermined	19		17		5		*	*	43	
Total All Cases	262		107		17		6		392	

Female Only Region 2	White Cases	% ^a	Black Cases	% ^a	Hispanic Cases	% ^a	Other Cases	% ^a	All Races Cases	% ^a
Injecting Drug Use	7	23%	10	28%	*	*	*	*	17	24%
IDU w/ hetero risk ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	8%
IDU w/o hetero risk ^b	*	*	7	19%	*	*	*	*	11	15%
Blood Exposure ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Perinatal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heterosexual ^b	20	67%	26	72%	*	*	*	*	51	72%
Partner IDU	*	*	7	19%	*	*	*	*	11	15%
Partner Bisexual ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner Blood Exposure	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner HIV+	16	53%	18	50%	*	*	*	*	37	52%
Total Known Risks	30	100%	36	100%	*	*	*	*	71	100%
Undetermined	*		12		*		*	*	18	
Total All Cases	34		48		5		*		89	

Male & Female Region 2	White Cases	% ^a	Black Cases	% ^a	Hispanic Cases	% ^a	Other Cases	% ^a	All Races Cases	% ^a
Male-Male Sex	190	70%	47	37%	10	67%	*	*	251	60%
Injecting Drug Use	18	7%	34	27%	*	*	*	*	53	13%
IDU w/ hetero risk ^b	6	2%	15	12%	*	*	*	*	21	5%
IDU w/o hetero risk ^b	12	4%	19	15%	*	*	*	*	32	8%
M-M Sex /IDU	27	10%	9	7%	*	*	*	*	36	9%
Blood Exposure ^b	10	4%	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	3%
Perinatal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heterosexual ^b	27	10%	33	26%	*	*	*	*	65	15%
Partner IDU	5	2%	9	7%	*	*	*	*	15	4%
Partner Bisexual ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner Blood Exposure	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner HIV+	21	8%	23	18%	*	*	*	*	47	11%
Total Known Risks	273	100%	126	100%	15	100%	6	100%	420	100%
Undetermined	23		29		7		*	*	61	
Total All Cases	296		155		22		8		481	

* Indicates there are fewer than five reported cases

^a Indicates percentage calculated from cases with *known risk*

^b Indicates an explanatory definition exists in attached glossary at end of Profile

Table 3: Living HIV/AIDS Cases in Michigan
Age by Risk
Region 2
January 1, 2002

Male Only Region 2	0-19	years	20-24	years	25-49	years	50+	years	All Ages
	Cases	%^a	Cases	%^a	Cases	%^a	Cases	%^a	Cases
Male-Male Sex	*	*	23	79%	216	73%	12	67%	251
Injecting Drug Use	*	*	*	*	31	10%	5	28%	36
<i>IDU w/ hetero risk^b</i>	*	*	*	*	13	4%	*	*	15
<i>IDU w/o hetero risk^b</i>	*	*	*	*	18	6%	*	*	21
M-M Sex /IDU	*	*	*	*	31	10%	*	*	36
Blood Exposure^b	*	*	*	*	5	2%	*	*	9
Perinatal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heterosexual^b	*	*	*	*	13	4%	*	*	14
<i>Partner IDU</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Partner Blood Exposure</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Partner HIV+</i>	*	*	*	*	9	3%	*	*	10
Total Known Risks	6	100%	29	100%	296	100%	18	100%	349
Undetermined	*	*	*	*	36	*	*	*	43
Total All Cases	8		31		332		21		392

Female Only Region 2	0-19	years	20-24	years	25-49	years	50+	years	All Ages
	Cases	%^a	Cases	%^a	Cases	%^a	Cases	%^a	Cases
Injecting Drug Use	*	*	*	*	15	27%	*	*	17
<i>IDU w/ hetero risk^b</i>	*	*	*	*	5	9%	*	*	6
<i>IDU w/o hetero risk^b</i>	*	*	*	*	10	18%	*	*	11
Blood Exposure^b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Perinatal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heterosexual^b	6	86%	6	67%	34	62%	5	100%	51
<i>Partner IDU</i>	*	*	*	*	10	18%	*	*	11
<i>Partner Bisexual^b</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Partner Blood Exposure</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Partner HIV+</i>	5	71%	6	67%	22	40%	*	*	37
Total Known Risks	7	100%	9	100%	55	100%	5	100%	71
Undetermined	*	*	*	*	13	*	*	*	18
Total All Cases	8		13		68		5		89

Male & Female Region 2	0-19	years	20-24	years	25-49	years	50+	years	All Ages
	Cases	%^a	Cases	%^a	Cases	%^a	Cases	%^a	Cases
Male-Male Sex	*	*	23	61%	216	59%	12	52%	251
Injecting Drug Use	*	*	*	*	46	12%	5	22%	53
<i>IDU w/ hetero risk^b</i>	*	*	*	*	18	5%	*	*	21
<i>IDU w/o hetero risk^b</i>	*	*	*	*	28	8%	*	*	32
M-M Sex /IDU	*	*	*	*	31	8%	*	*	36
Blood Exposure^b	*	*	*	*	6	2%	*	*	11
Perinatal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heterosexual^b	6	46%	7	18%	47	13%	5	22%	65
<i>Partner IDU</i>	*	*	*	*	14	4%	*	*	15
<i>Partner Bisexual^b</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Partner Blood Exposure</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Partner HIV+</i>	5	38%	7	18%	31	8%	*	*	47
Total Known Risks	13	100%	38	100%	369	100%	23	100%	420
Undetermined	*	*	6	*	52	*	*	*	61
Total All Cases	16		44		421		26		481

* Indicates there are fewer than five reported cases

^a Indicates percentage calculated from cases with *known risk*

^b Indicates an explanatory definition exists in attached glossary at end of Profile